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Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Mr. Abdulmalik **Alshahibi** (Yemen)

I. Introduction

1. At its 17th meeting, on 20 September 2005, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixtieth session sub-item 73 (b) entitled: "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: special economic assistance to individual countries or regions" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered agenda item 73 (b) at its 9th meeting, on 11 October. An account of the Committee's discussion is contained in the relevant summary record (see A/C.2/60/SR.9). Action on sub-item (b) was taken at the 12th, 14th, 19th, and 28th meetings, on 19 and 27 October and on 1 and 11 November (see A/C.2/60/SR.12, 14, 19 and 28). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 7th meetings, from 3 to 5 October (see A/C.2/60/SR.2-7).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for selected countries and regions (A/60/302).

4. At the 9th meeting, on 11 October, the Chief of the Policy Development and Studies Branch of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and the Director of the Division for United Nations Affairs of the United Nations Development Programme made introductory statements.

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II. Consideration of proposals

A. Draft resolutions A/C.2/60/L.4 and A/C.2/60/L.4/Rev.1

5. At the 12th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Kazakhstan, on behalf of Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Costa Rica, Croatia, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lithuania, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Pakistan, Paraguay, the Philippines, Poland, the Republic of Korea, Romania, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Somalia, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan, introduced the draft resolution entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan" (A/C.2/60/L.4), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 52/169 M of 16 December 1997, 53/1 H of 16 November 1998, 55/44 of 27 November 2000 and 57/101 of 25 November 2002,

"*Welcoming* the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Recognizing* that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, remains a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to the long-term nature of its consequences for the lives and health of the people, especially children and other vulnerable groups, as well as for the environment of the region,

"*Taking into consideration* the results of the international conference on the problems of the Semipalatinsk region, held in Tokyo in 1999, which have promoted the effectiveness of the assistance provided to the population of the region,

"*Recognizing* the important role of national development policies and strategies in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, and taking note with satisfaction of the elaboration of the Kazakhstan national programme entitled 'Complex solution of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site problems for 2005-2007',

"*Recognizing also* the contribution of different organizations of the United Nations system, donor States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to humanitarian assistance and to the implementation of the projects aimed at the rehabilitation of the region and the role of the Government of Kazakhstan in this regard,

"*Recognizing further* the challenges Kazakhstan faces in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular in the context of the efforts by the Government of Kazakhstan to ensure an effective and timely achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Taking note* of the need for know-how in minimizing and mitigating radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental problems in the Semipalatinsk region,

"*Taking into account* that many international programmes in the Semipalatinsk region have been completed whereas serious social, economic and ecological problems continue to exist,

"*Conscious* that the international community should continue to pay due attention to the issue of the human, ecological and socio-economic dimensions of the situation in the Semipalatinsk region,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of support by donor States and international development organizations for the efforts by Kazakhstan to improve the social, economic and environmental situation in the Semipalatinsk region,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General and the information about the measures taken to solve the health, ecological, economic and humanitarian problems and to meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

"2. *Welcomes and recognizes* the important role of the Government of Kazakhstan in providing domestic resources to help meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including for the implementation of the Kazakhstan national programme entitled 'Complex solution of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site problems for 2005-2007';

"3. *Calls upon* the international community, including all Member States, in particular donor States, and United Nations institutions to continue to support Kazakhstan in addressing the challenges of the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region and its population, taking additional actions, including by facilitating the implementation of the Kazakhstan national programme on addressing the problems of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground in a comprehensive manner, and stresses the importance of the regional cooperation in this regard;

"4. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to Kazakhstan in the formulation and implementation of special programmes and projects of treatment and care for the affected population as well as in the efforts to ensure economic growth and sustainable development in the Semipalatinsk region;

"5. *Calls upon* all States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to share their knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region;

"6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to pursue a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in the report of the Secretary-General;

"7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

"8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, under a separate sub-item, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

6. At the 19th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan" (A/C.2/60/L.4/Rev.1) submitted by Kazakhstan on behalf of the sponsors of A/C.2/60/L.4 as well as Afghanistan, Algeria, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, the Czech Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Malaysia, Morocco, New Zealand, Panama, Portugal, the Republic of Moldova, the United States of America and Viet Nam. Subsequently, Burkina Faso, the Congo, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Guinea, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Lesotho, Madagascar, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

8. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.4/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution I.)

B. Draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.5 and A/C.2/60/L.5/Rev.1

9. At the 12th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Djibouti, on behalf of Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Morocco, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and the United Republic of Tanzania, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Economic assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti" (A/C.2/60/L.5), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolution 58/116 of 17 December 2003 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

"*Recalling also* the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome,

"*Recalling further* the Brussels Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010, adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 20 May 2001, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to follow-up and the implementation of the Programme of Action,

"*Aware* that Djibouti is included in the list of the least developed countries and that it is ranked 150th out of the 177 countries studied in the *Human Development Report 2005*,

"*Noting* that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti are constrained by the extreme climatic conditions, in particular endemic droughts and cyclical torrential rains followed by flooding, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of substantial resources which exceed the limited capacity of the country,

"*Noting also* the absence of natural resources, which continues to place serious constraints on the fragile economic, budgetary, social and administrative infrastructure of the country,

"*Expressing its concern* at the severe shortage of drinkable water and the severe food crisis, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General,

"*Noting with satisfaction* that the Government of Djibouti has implemented a reform programme, including the adoption and endorsement of a poverty reduction strategy paper with the Bretton Woods institutions,

"*Noting with gratitude* the support provided by various countries, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to meet the humanitarian needs of the country,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Declares* its solidarity with the Government and the people of Djibouti, who continue to face critical developmental and humanitarian challenges owing to the scarcity of natural resources, coupled with harsh climatic conditions, including the acute issue of water supply and the severe food crisis impacting on the development aspirations of the country;

"3. *Encourages* the Government of Djibouti to continue its serious efforts towards the consolidation of democracy, the promotion of good governance and the eradication of poverty despite difficult economic and regional realities;

"4. *Notes with satisfaction* the implementation of a reform programme and the adoption and endorsement of a poverty reduction strategy paper by Djibouti, and in that context appeals to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond adequately to the financial and material needs of the country in line with the poverty reduction strategy;

"5. *Expresses its gratitude* to the intergovernmental organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations for their contributions to the national rehabilitation of Djibouti, and encourages them to continue their efforts;

"6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti, and welcomes his coordinated response to the financial and technical needs of Djibouti and the process of aligning the United Nations Development Assistance Framework to the Djibouti poverty reduction strategy through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework mid-year review of 2002-2007;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize the resources

necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

"8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution."

10. At the 28th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Economic assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti" (A/C.2/60/L.5/Rev.1), submitted by Djibouti on behalf of the sponsors of A/C.2/60/L.5 as well as Azerbaijan, Barbados, Brazil, China, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Guatemala, Guinea, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lesotho, Mali, Namibia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Togo and Zambia. Subsequently, Angola, Bangladesh, Cape Verde, the Congo, France, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Iraq, Liberia, Mauritania, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa and Uganda joined in sponsoring the revised draft resolution.

11. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

12. Also at the same meeting, the representative of Djibouti orally revised the second preambular paragraph of the text by deleting the words "and the 2005 World Summit Outcome" from the end of the paragraph.

13. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.5/Rev.1, as orally revised, without a vote (see para. 26 draft resolution II).

C. Draft resolutions A/C.2/60/L.7 and A/C.2/60/L.7/Rev.1

14. At the 12th meeting, on 19 October, the representative of Ethiopia, on behalf of Argentina, Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Italy, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Morocco, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Poland, the Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States of America, Yemen and Zambia, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia" (A/C.2/60/L.7), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 58/24 of 5 December 2003 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia and 59/217 of 22 December 2004,

"*Recalling also* the initiatives of the Secretary-General to improve food security, including the appointment of the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa,

"*Concerned* by the recurrent drought, which still affects millions owing to the serious crop failures in drought-prone parts of the country and the

pastoralist areas that have weak infrastructures and low development capacities,

"*Bearing in mind* the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, to respond to the food and non-food requirements of households in need so as to prevent the worsening of the current humanitarian crisis,

"*Noting with serious concern* the significant and persistent humanitarian needs in such areas as health, water and acute malnutrition that still exist in parts of the country,

"*Noting also with serious concern* the dire humanitarian situation and its long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts,

"*Recognizing* that the persistent problem of food insecurity is linked to inadequate progress in achieving and sustaining rural growth at levels required to build household and community assets needed to manage through the various shocks that induce food crisis,

"*Welcoming* the launch of the Productive Safety Nets Programme in 2005,

"*Emphasizing* the need to address the crisis, bearing in mind the importance of the transition from relief to development and acknowledging the underlying structural causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia,

"*Recognizing* that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Government of Ethiopia, while bearing in mind the important role played by the international community,

"*Emphasizing* the importance of establishing a strong early warning system for both food and non-food needs in order to predict better and respond as early as possible to disasters and to minimize their consequences,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* the coordinated and collaborative efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, the donor community, non-governmental organizations and other entities, and for their timely and generous response to the joint 2005 appeal so far and, in this regard, encourages the international community to strengthen its response to non-food assistance;

"3. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, the international community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to strengthen mechanisms already in place to respond to such emergency situations, appreciates their endeavours to increase the availability of food through the procurement of local produce and to ensure access of households in need to food, health and water facilities, sanitation, seeds and veterinary services and strongly encourages the Government of Ethiopia to continue such efforts;

4. *Stresses* the need to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, and issues of recovery, asset protection and the sustainable

development of the affected areas, welcomes in this regard the programme prepared by the Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia and encourages the international community to support the Coalition in realizing its main objective, namely, breaking the cycle of food aid dependency within the next three to five years, thereby enabling fifteen million vulnerable people to engage in sustainable productive activities;

"5. *Welcomes* the Group of Eight action plan on ending the cycle of famine in the Horn of Africa and looks forward to its full implementation;

"6. *Encourages* the Government of Ethiopia to continue to strengthen its efforts to address the underlying structural causes of recurrent threats of drought as part of its overall economic development programme;

"7. *Calls upon* all development partners, in cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia, to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development, including the structural and productive options needed to stimulate accelerated rural growth, and to address the underlying causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia in a way that is, inter alia, in line with the poverty reduction strategy paper and the rural development strategy, bearing in mind the need to prevent such crises in the future and to improve the resilience of the population;

"8. *Welcomes* the launch of the Productive Safety Nets Programme at the beginning of 2005 and emphasizes the importance of its effective implementation and its complementarity with activities undertaken in the context of the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia;

"9. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in appointing the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, with the objective of mobilizing resources to address the root causes of food insecurity as well as the sustainable development of the affected areas;

"10. *Invites* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to continue its efforts to coordinate and develop a strategic response to recurrent humanitarian needs in Ethiopia and to consider ways to enhance the mobilization of emergency relief assistance in order to cover the remaining humanitarian needs in Ethiopia;

"11. *Takes note* of the report on evaluation of the response to the 2002-03 emergency in Ethiopia prepared jointly by the Government of Ethiopia and humanitarian partners, and urges the Government of Ethiopia, donors and all other stakeholders to continue to implement the recommendations contained therein;

"12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution."

15. At the 19th meeting, on 1 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia" (A/C.2/60/L.7/Rev.1) submitted by Ethiopia on behalf of the sponsors of A/C.2/60/L.7 as well as Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Burundi, Canada, the Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Haiti, Hungary,

Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cyprus, El Salvador, the Gambia, Germany, Grenada, India, Ireland, Israel, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, the Philippines, Spain, Timor-Leste, Uganda and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

16. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

17. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.7/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution III).

D. Draft resolutions A/C.2/60/L.8 and A/C.2/60/L.8/Rev.2

18. At the 12th meeting on 19 October, the representative of Somalia, on behalf of Algeria, Azerbaijan, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Chile, Comoros, the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, the United Republic of Tanzania and Yemen, introduced the draft resolution entitled "Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia" (A/C.2/60/L.8), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 47/160 of 18 December 1992 and subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 56/106 of 14 December 2001, 57/154 of 16 December 2002, 58/115 of 17 December 2003 and 59/218 of 22 December 2004,

"*Noting with serious concern* the effects of the civil war in Somalia and in particular the destruction of the physical, economic and social infrastructure of Somalia,

"*Underlining* the urgent need for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the infrastructure,

"*Also underlining* the urgency in rebuilding State institutions and in strengthening the capacity of those institutions,

"*Welcoming* the successful conclusion of the peace process for Somalia, led by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development,

"*Deeply concerned* that the collateral effects of drought continue to worsen, as evidenced by the high levels of malnutrition ranging from 19 to 22 per cent,

"*Noting with grave concern* the effects of the 2004 tsunami which threatens the livelihoods and environment of the coastal population and has had a negative impact on the Somali economy,

"*Stresses* in this regard the need for continued relief, livelihood assistance and equitable resource allocation to vulnerable communities, such as destitute pastoralists and internally displaced persons,

"*Concerned* that the prolonged illegal dumping of toxic and nuclear waste on the Somali coast will cause serious long-term effects on human health, that it poses a very serious environmental hazard, not only in Somalia but in the eastern Africa subregion, and that it is contrary to international law, infringing on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia,

"*Underlining* the urgent need for humanitarian assistance, relief and reconstruction,

"*Noting* the intrinsic link between the search for peace and reconciliation and the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia,

"*Welcoming* the continued focus of the United Nations, in partnership with the newly established Transitional Federal Government of Somalia,

"*Recalling* the statements by the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2001 and 28 March 2002, by which the Council condemned attacks on humanitarian personnel and called upon all parties in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and access throughout Somalia,

"*Re-emphasizing* the crucial importance of the further implementation of its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154, 58/115 and 59/218 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services throughout the country,

"*Taking note* of the reports of the Secretary-General,

"1. *Expresses* its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance for the Somali people, and welcomes the steps being taken to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Welcomes* with great satisfaction the formation of the transitional federal institutions and their relocation to Somalia, urges further progress, and calls upon the Somali leaders to continue to work towards reconciliation, through dialogue and consensus-building within the framework of those institutions, in accordance with the transitional federal charter of the Somali Republic adopted in February 2004;

"3. *Urges*, in that regard, the fundamental importance of donor countries, regional and subregional organizations continuing to contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia, in particular through the mechanism of the rapid assistance programme and efforts coordinated by the United Nations;

"4. *Also urges* the United Nations to continue the implementation of the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes for Somalia in line with the priorities established by the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

"5. *Commends* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the funds and programmes of the United Nations as well as other humanitarian organizations for their response, especially in the wake of the 2004 tsunami, and underlines the urgent need to put into place practical measures aimed at alleviating the consequences of the drought in the most affected areas in Somalia;

"6. *Urges* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to implement further its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154, 58/115 and 59/218 in order to assist the transitional federal institutions in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of structures of civil governance at all levels in all parts of the country;

"7. *Calls upon* the international community to assist in conducting critical assessments of the environmental impacts of the tsunami-affected areas, drought and flood-affected areas and of toxic and other wastes, and in putting into place aggressive programmes focusing on short, medium, and long-term measures in the areas of institutional development, development of policy and legislation, land use and soil management, marine and coastal ecosystem management and disaster management (prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation);

"8. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize rapid international financial assistance and humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction relief for the transitional federal institutions;

"9. *Urges* the Somali parties to respect the security and safety of the personnel of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and safe access throughout Somalia;

"10. *Also urges* the international community to support the need for peacebuilding measures and the speedy implementation of programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militias throughout Somalia in order to stabilize the entire country and thereby ensure the effectiveness of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

"11. *Calls upon* the international community to provide as a matter of urgency humanitarian assistance and relief to the transitional federal institutions to alleviate in particular the consequences of the civil war;

"12. *Also calls upon* the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the 2004 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

"13. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the establishment of the United Nations Trust Fund for Peacebuilding in Somalia, welcomes the contributions made thus far to the Fund, and appeals to Member States to contribute to it;

"14. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session."

19. At its 28th meeting, on 11 November 2005, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia" (A/C.2/60/L.8/Rev.2) submitted by the sponsors of A/C.2/60/L.8 as well as Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, the Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Subsequently, France, Greece, Iraq, Ireland, Jordan, Luxembourg, Timor-Leste, Uganda and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

20. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

21. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.8/Rev.2 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution IV).

E. Draft resolutions A/C.2/60/L.9 and A/C.2/60/L.9/Rev.1

22. At the 14th meeting, on 27 October, the representative of Guatemala, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Mali, Monaco, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Portugal, Peru, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Yemen and Zimbabwe, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction for El Salvador and Guatemala" (A/C.2/60/L.9), which read as follows:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* its resolutions 53/1 B of 5 October 1998, 53/1 C of 2 November 1998, 54/96 E of 15 December 1999, 58/117 of 17 December 2003, 59/212 of 20 December 2004, and 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December of 2004,

"*Reiterating its concern* over the unpredictable manner in which natural hazards occur and the need for the United Nations system to respond to requests for assistance by Member States with impartiality and equality,

"*Deeply regretting* the loss of human lives and the scores of victims in the wake of tropical storm Stan, aggravated by other natural events, in El Salvador and Guatemala, from 3 to 12 October 2005,

"*Conscious* of the huge material losses sustained to crops, homes, basic infrastructure and tourist and other areas,

"*Acknowledging* the efforts of the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala to protect the lives of their nationals and rapidly to assist the affected population, in particular the indigenous communities,

"*Conscious* that the Central American countries are vulnerable and, as a result of their geographical features, prone to natural hazards, which impose additional challenges on the possibility of their achieving the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Noting* the enormous effort that will be required to rebuild the affected areas and to alleviate the grave situation wreaked by these natural hazards,

"*Aware* that the work of reconstruction requires the fullest coordinated support as well as the unwavering solidarity of the international community,

"1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Governments and the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala;

"2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the international community that have offered their support to the rescue efforts and emergency assistance for the affected population;

"3. *Appeals* to all Member States and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide speedy support to the relief, rehabilitation and assistance effort for the affected countries;

"4. *Calls upon* the international community to provide assistance in response to the flash appeal for Guatemala and to the joint United Nations agency appeal in El Salvador;

"5. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist El Salvador and Guatemala, whenever possible, through increased technical and financial assistance that contributes to overcoming the emergency and achieving the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy and the affected population in the short, medium and long term, in conformity with the priorities identified at the national level,

"6. *Requests* the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to increase their support and assistance for strengthening the disaster-preparedness capacity of the countries concerned;

"7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2006, on the collaborative effort referred to in paragraph 5 above and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected countries."

23. At the 28th meeting, on 11 November, the Committee had before it a revised draft resolution entitled "Humanitarian assistance and reconstruction for El Salvador and Guatemala" (A/C.2/60/L.9/Rev.1), submitted by Guatemala on behalf of the sponsors of draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.9. Subsequently, Albania, Armenia, Cameroon, the Congo, Haiti, Iceland, Ireland, Liberia, Mozambique, the

Netherlands, the Niger, the Republic of Korea, Suriname, Switzerland and Viet Nam joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

24. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed the revised draft resolution contained no programme budget implications.

25. Also at the same meeting, the Committee adopted revised draft resolution A/C.2/60/L.9/Rev.1 without a vote (see para. 26, draft resolution V).

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

26. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolutions:

Draft resolution I
International cooperation and coordination for the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region of Kazakhstan

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 52/169 M of 16 December 1997, 53/1 H of 16 November 1998, 55/44 of 27 November 2000 and 57/101 of 25 November 2002,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,[1]

Recognizing that the Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground, inherited by Kazakhstan and closed in 1991, remains a matter of serious concern for the people and Government of Kazakhstan with regard to the long-term nature of its consequences for the lives and health of the people, especially children and other vulnerable groups, as well as for the environment of the region,

Taking into consideration the results of the international conference on the problems of the Semipalatinsk region, held in Tokyo in 1999, which have promoted the effectiveness of the assistance provided to the population of the region,

Recognizing the important role of national development policies and strategies in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, and taking note with satisfaction of the elaboration of the Kazakhstan national programme entitled "Complex solution of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site problems for 2005-2007",

Recognizing also the contribution of different organizations of the United Nations system, donor States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to humanitarian assistance and to the implementation of the projects aimed at the rehabilitation of the region and the role of the Government of Kazakhstan in this regard,

Recognizing further the challenges Kazakhstan faces in the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region, in particular in the context of the efforts by the Government of Kazakhstan to ensure an effective and timely achievement of the Millennium Development Goals,

Taking note of the need for know-how in minimizing and mitigating radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental problems in the Semipalatinsk region,

Taking into account that many international programmes in the Semipalatinsk region have been completed whereas serious social, economic and ecological problems continue to exist,

[1] A/60/302.

Conscious that the international community should continue to pay due attention to the issue of the human, ecological and socio-economic dimensions of the situation in the Semipalatinsk region,

Emphasizing the importance of support by donor States and international development organizations for the efforts by Kazakhstan to improve the social, economic and environmental situation in the Semipalatinsk region,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General[1] and the information about the measures taken to solve the health, ecological, economic and humanitarian problems and to meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

2. *Welcomes and recognizes* the important role of the Government of Kazakhstan in providing domestic resources to help meet the needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including for the implementation of the Kazakhstan national programme entitled "Complex solution of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear test site problems for 2005-2007";

3. *Calls upon* the international community, including all Member States, in particular donor States, and United Nations institutions to continue to support Kazakhstan in addressing the challenges of the rehabilitation of the Semipalatinsk region and its population, taking additional actions, including by facilitating the implementation of the Kazakhstan national programme on addressing the problems of the former Semipalatinsk nuclear testing ground in a comprehensive manner, and stresses the importance of the regional cooperation in this regard;

4. *Urges* the international community to provide assistance to Kazakhstan in the formulation and implementation of special programmes and projects of treatment and care for the affected population as well as in the efforts to ensure economic growth and sustainable development in the Semipalatinsk region;

5. *Calls upon* all States, relevant multilateral financial organizations and other entities of the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to share their knowledge and experience in order to contribute to the human and ecological rehabilitation and economic development of the Semipalatinsk region;

6. *Invites* the Secretary-General to pursue a consultative process, with the participation of interested States and relevant United Nations agencies, on modalities for mobilizing the necessary support to seek appropriate solutions to the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region, including those prioritized in the report of the Secretary-General;

7. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to enhance world public awareness of the problems and needs of the Semipalatinsk region;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-third session, under a separate sub-item, on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution II
Economic assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 58/116 of 17 December 2003 and its previous resolutions on economic assistance to Djibouti,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[1]

Recalling further the Brussels Declaration[2] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010,[3] adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries on 20 May 2001, as well as the mutual commitments undertaken on that occasion and the importance attached to follow-up and the implementation of the Programme of Action,

Aware that Djibouti is included in the list of the least developed countries and that it is ranked 150th out of the 177 countries studied in the *Human Development Report 2005*,[4]

Noting that the economic and social development efforts of Djibouti are constrained by the extreme local climate conditions, in particular severe droughts and flash floods, and that the implementation of reconstruction and development programmes requires the deployment of substantial resources which exceed the limited capacity of the country,

Noting also that the situation in Djibouti has been made worse by the disastrous drought situation prevailing in the Horn of Africa and by the absence of natural resources, which continue to place serious constraints on the fragile economic, budgetary, social and administrative infrastructure of the country,

Expressing its concern at the severe shortage of drinkable water and the severe food crisis, as reflected in the report of the Secretary-General,[5]

Noting that the Government of Djibouti has implemented a reform programme, including the approval of a poverty reduction strategy paper with the Bretton Woods institutions,

Noting with gratitude the support provided by various countries, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to meet the humanitarian needs of the country,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[5]

2. *Declares* its solidarity with the Government and the people of Djibouti, who continue to face critical developmental and humanitarian challenges owing to the scarcity of natural resources, coupled with harsh climatic conditions, including

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[1] See resolution 55/2.
[2] A/CONF.191/13, chap. I.
[3] Ibid., chap. II.
[4] Published for the United Nations Development Programme by Oxford University Press, New York, 2005.
[5] A/60/302.

the acute issue of water supply and the severe food crisis impacting on the development aspirations of the country;

3. *Encourages* the Government of Djibouti, despite difficult economic and regional realities, to continue its important efforts towards the consolidation of democracy, the promotion of good governance and accountability and the eradication of poverty;

4. *Notes* the implementation of a reform programme and the adoption and endorsement of a poverty reduction strategy paper by Djibouti, encourages the Government of Djibouti to continue to work towards the attainment of the goals outlined in the poverty reduction strategy paper and, in that context, appeals to all Governments, international financial institutions, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to respond adequately to the financial and material needs of the country in line with the poverty reduction strategy;

5. *Expresses its gratitude* to the intergovernmental organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations for their contributions to the national rehabilitation of Djibouti, and encourages them to continue their efforts;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to make the international community aware of the difficulties faced by Djibouti, and welcomes his coordinated response to the financial and technical needs of Djibouti and the process of aligning the United Nations Development Assistance Framework to the Djibouti poverty reduction strategy through the United Nations Development Assistance Framework midyear review of 2002-2007;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue, in close cooperation with the Government of Djibouti, his efforts to mobilize the resources necessary for an effective programme of financial, technical and material assistance to Djibouti;

8. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the progress made in the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution III
Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for Ethiopia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 58/24 of 5 December 2003 on emergency humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia and 59/217 of 22 December 2004,

Recalling also the initiatives of the Secretary-General to improve food security, including the appointment of the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa,

Concerned by the recurrent drought, which still affects millions owing to the serious crop failures in drought-prone parts of the country and the pastoralist areas that have weak infrastructures and low development capacities,

Bearing in mind the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia, to respond to the food and non-food requirements of households in need so as to prevent the worsening of the current humanitarian crisis,

Noting with serious concern the significant and persistent humanitarian needs in such areas as health, water and acute malnutrition that still exist in parts of the country,

Noting also with serious concern the dire humanitarian situation and its long-term socio-economic and environmental impacts,

Recognizing that the persistent problem of food insecurity is linked to inadequate progress in achieving and sustaining rural growth at levels required to build household and community assets needed to manage through the various shocks that induce food crisis,

Welcoming the launch of the Productive Safety Nets Programme in 2005,

Emphasizing the need to address the crisis, bearing in mind the importance of the transition from relief to development and acknowledging the underlying structural causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia,

Recognizing that the main responsibility for improving the humanitarian situation and creating conditions for long-term development lies with the Government of Ethiopia, while bearing in mind the important role played by the international community,

Emphasizing the importance of establishing a strong early warning system for both food and non-food needs in order to predict better and respond as early as possible to disasters and to minimize their consequences,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the coordinated and collaborative efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, the donor community, non-governmental organizations and other entities, and their timely and generous response to the joint 2005 appeal so far and, in this regard, encourages the international community to strengthen its response to non-food assistance;

[1] A/60/302.

3. *Also welcomes* the efforts of the Government of Ethiopia, the international community and civil society, including non-governmental organizations, to strengthen mechanisms already in place to respond to such emergency situations, expresses appreciation of their endeavours to increase the availability of food through the procurement of local produce and to ensure access of households in need to food, health and water facilities, sanitation, seeds and veterinary services and strongly encourages the Government of Ethiopia to continue such efforts;

4. *Stresses* the need to address the underlying causes of food insecurity, and issues of recovery, asset protection and the sustainable development of the affected areas, welcomes in this regard the programme prepared by the Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia and encourages the international community to support the Coalition in realizing its main objective, namely, breaking the cycle of food aid dependency within the next three to five years, thereby enabling fifteen million vulnerable people to engage in sustainable productive activities;

5. *Welcomes* the Group of Eight action plan on ending the cycle of famine in the Horn of Africa and looks forward to its full implementation;

6. *Encourages* the Government of Ethiopia to continue to strengthen its efforts to address the underlying structural causes of recurrent threats of drought as part of its overall economic development programme;

7. *Calls upon* all development partners, in cooperation with the Government of Ethiopia, to integrate relief efforts with recovery, asset protection and long-term development, including the structural and productive options needed to stimulate accelerated rural growth, and to address the underlying causes of recurrent drought in Ethiopia in a way that is, inter alia, in line with the poverty reduction strategy paper and the rural development strategy, bearing in mind the need to prevent such crises in the future and to improve the resilience of the population;

8. *Welcomes* the launch of the Productive Safety Nets Programme at the beginning of 2005 and emphasizes the importance of its effective implementation and its complementarity and coordination with activities undertaken in the context of the joint 2005 appeal of the United Nations and the Government of Ethiopia for emergency assistance for Ethiopia as well as with other food security operations;

9. *Welcomes* the initiative taken by the Secretary-General in appointing the Special Envoy for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Horn of Africa, with the objective of mobilizing resources to address the root causes of food insecurity as well as the sustainable development of the affected areas;

10. *Invites* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat to continue its efforts to coordinate and develop a strategic response to recurrent humanitarian needs in Ethiopia and to consider ways to enhance the mobilization of emergency relief assistance in order to cover the remaining humanitarian needs in Ethiopia;

11. *Takes note* of the report on evaluation of the response to the 2002-2003 emergency in Ethiopia prepared jointly by the Government of Ethiopia and

humanitarian partners, and urges the Government of Ethiopia, donors and all other stakeholders to continue to implement the recommendations contained therein;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-second session on the implementation of the present resolution.

Draft resolution IV
Assistance for humanitarian relief and the economic and social rehabilitation of Somalia

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/160 of 18 December 1992 and subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 56/106 of 14 December 2001, 57/154 of 16 December 2002, 58/115 of 17 December 2003 and 59/218 of 22 December 2004,

Noting with serious concern the effects of the civil war in Somalia and in particular the destruction of the physical, economic and social infrastructure of Somalia,

Underlining the urgent need for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the infrastructure,

Also underlining the urgency in rebuilding State institutions and in strengthening the capacity of those institutions,

Welcoming the continued efforts of the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development towards the successful conclusion of the peace process for Somalia,

Deeply concerned that the collateral effects of the ongoing drought continue to worsen, as evidenced by the high levels of malnutrition ranging from 19 to 22 per cent,

Noting with grave concern the effects of the 2004 tsunami, which threaten the livelihoods and environment of the coastal population and have had a negative impact on the Somali economy,

Underlining the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and continued relief, reconstruction and livelihood assistance, as well as equitable resource allocation to vulnerable communities, such as destitute pastoralists and internally displaced persons,

Concerned that shipments of illegal nuclear and toxic waste dumped along the coastline of Somalia and stirred up by the tsunami, as reported by the United Nations Environment Programme Asian Tsunami Disaster Task Force, have caused health and environmental problems and can cause serious long-term effects on human health, that they pose a very serious environmental hazard, not only in Somalia but in the eastern Africa subregion, and that they are contrary to international law, infringing on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Somalia,

Recognizing the negative effects of the proliferation of small arms and light weapons on the humanitarian situation and on development in Somalia, and in this regard condemning the significant increase in the flow of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia,

Noting the intrinsic link between the search for peace and reconciliation and the alleviation of the humanitarian crisis in Somalia, and in this regard underlining that a stable and secure environment in Somalia is essential to the future success of the national reconciliation process and that the improvement of the humanitarian situation is an essential component of support for the peace and reconciliation process,

Welcoming the continued focus of the United Nations, in partnership with the newly established Transitional Federal Government of Somalia,

Recalling the statements by the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2001[1] and 28 March 2002,[2] by which the Council condemned attacks on humanitarian personnel and called upon all parties in Somalia to respect fully the security and safety of personnel of the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and access throughout Somalia,

Re-emphasizing the crucial importance of the further implementation of its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154, 58/115 and 59/218 to rehabilitate basic social and economic services throughout the country,

Taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General,[3]

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for his continued and tireless efforts to mobilize assistance for the Somali people, and welcomes the steps being taken to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations Political Office for Somalia and the appointment of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General;

2. *Welcomes with great satisfaction* the formation of the transitional federal institutions and their relocation to Somalia, urges further progress, and calls upon the Somali leaders to continue to work towards establishing effective national governance through inclusive dialogue and consensus-building within the framework of those institutions, in accordance with the transitional federal charter of the Somali Republic adopted in February 2004;

3. *Urges*, in that regard, the Somali leaders to make every effort to create conditions to help to increase the effectiveness of humanitarian assistance by, inter alia, improving the security situation on the ground;

4. *Urges*, in that regard, the fundamental importance of donor countries, regional and subregional organizations continuing to contribute to the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Somalia, in particular through the mechanism of the rapid assistance programme and efforts coordinated by the United Nations;

5. *Urges* the United Nations to continue the implementation of the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction programmes for Somalia in line with the priorities established by the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

6. *Commends* the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, the funds and programmes of the United Nations as well as other humanitarian organizations for their response, especially in the wake of the 2004 tsunami, and underlines the urgent need to put into place practical measures aimed at alleviating the consequences of the drought in the most affected areas in Somalia;

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[1] S/PRST/2001/30; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 January 2001-31 July 2002*.

[2] S/PRST/2002/8; see *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1 January 2001-31 July 2002*.

[3] A/58/133, S/2003/231, S/2003/636, S/2003/987, S/2004/115 and Corr.1, S/2004/469, S/2004/804, S/2005/89 and S/2005/392.

7. *Urges* all States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue to implement further its resolutions 47/160, 56/106, 57/154, 58/115 and 59/218 in order to assist the transitional federal institutions in embarking on the rehabilitation of basic social and economic services, as well as institution-building aimed at the restoration of structures of civil governance at all levels in all parts of the country;

8. *Calls upon* the international community to assist in conducting critical assessments of the environmental impacts of the tsunami-affected areas, drought and flood-affected areas and of toxic and other wastes, and in putting into place aggressive programmes focusing on short, medium and long-term measures in the areas of institutional development, development of policy and legislation, land use and soil management, marine and coastal ecosystem management and disaster management (prevention, preparedness, assessment, response and mitigation);

9. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize rapid international financial assistance as well as humanitarian, rehabilitation and reconstruction relief for the Somali people and to help build capacity within the transitional federal institutions in support of a consensus agreement;

10. *Urges* the Somali parties to respect the security and safety of the personnel of the United Nations, the specialized agencies, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organizations, as well as all other humanitarian personnel, and to guarantee their complete freedom of movement and safe access throughout Somalia;

11. *Urges* the international community to support the need for peacebuilding measures and the speedy implementation of programmes for the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of militias throughout Somalia in order to stabilize the entire country and thereby ensure the effectiveness of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia;

12. *Calls upon* the international community to provide, as a matter of urgency, humanitarian assistance and relief to the transitional federal institutions and the Somali people to alleviate in particular the consequences of the civil war and the prevailing drought;

13. *Also calls upon* the international community to provide continuing and increased assistance in response to the United Nations 2004 Consolidated Inter-Agency Appeal for relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance for Somalia;

14. *Commends* the Secretary-General for the establishment of the Trust Fund for Peacebuilding in Somalia, welcomes the contributions made thus far to the Fund, and appeals to Member States to contribute to it;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in view of the critical situation in Somalia, to take all necessary and practicable measures for the implementation of the present resolution and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its sixty-first session.

Draft resolution V
Humanitarian assistance and rehabilitation for El Salvador and Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 53/1 B of 5 October 1998, 53/1 C of 2 November 1998, 54/96 E of 15 December 1999, 58/117 of 17 December 2003, 59/212 of 20 December 2004, and 59/231 and 59/233 of 22 December 2004,

Reiterating the need for the United Nations system to respond to requests for assistance by Member States and for humanitarian assistance to be provided in accordance with the principles of humanity, neutrality and impartiality,

Deeply regretting the loss of human lives and the scores of victims in the wake of tropical storm Stan, aggravated by other natural events, in El Salvador and Guatemala, from 3 to 12 October 2005,

Conscious of the huge material losses sustained to crops, homes, basic infrastructure and tourist and other areas,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala to protect the lives of their nationals and rapidly to assist the affected population, in particular the indigenous communities,

Conscious that the Central American countries are vulnerable to cyclical weather patterns and prone to natural hazards based on their geographical location and features, which impose additional challenges on their ability to achieve the Millennium Development Goals,

Noting the enormous effort that will be required to rebuild the affected areas and to alleviate the grave situation wreaked by these natural hazards,

Aware that the work of reconstruction requires the fullest coordinated support as well as the unwavering solidarity of the international community,

1. *Expresses its solidarity and support* to the Governments and the peoples of El Salvador and Guatemala;

2. *Expresses its appreciation* to the members of the international community that have offered their support to the rescue efforts and emergency assistance for the affected population;

3. *Appeals* to all Member States and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to provide speedy support to the relief, rehabilitation and assistance effort for the affected countries;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to provide assistance in response to the flash appeal for Guatemala and to the joint United Nations agency appeal in El Salvador;

5. *Acknowledges* the efforts and progress made by El Salvador and Guatemala in strengthening their disaster-preparedness capacity, emphasizes the importance of investing in disaster risk reduction, and encourages the international community to cooperate with the Governments of El Salvador and Guatemala towards this end;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General and all organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as international financial institutions and development agencies, to assist El Salvador and Guatemala, whenever possible, through continued effective humanitarian, technical and financial assistance that contributes to overcoming the emergency and achieving the rehabilitation and recovery of the economy and the affected population in the short, medium and long term, in conformity with the priorities identified at the national level;

7. *Requests* the relevant organs and organizations of the United Nations system and other multilateral organizations to increase their support and assistance for strengthening the disaster-preparedness capacity of the countries concerned;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, at the humanitarian affairs segment of its substantive session of 2006, on the implementation of the present resolution and on the progress made in the relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction efforts of the affected countries.